When I wrote you last week I spoke o the advantages to be derived from the use little face powder, explaining at som length bow it is possible to add greatly to the appearance in this manmer, and yet have it maposable for the sterner sex to dissern the exemple deception, even be the eye ever so keen Now, I am still of the same opinion, hold-ing that a woman is justified in doing sill she can that is harmless to add to her ap say of face powders must not be taken asat all conflicting with my previous statements. I can only ask pardon for not warn-

Beware of using face powders. Do not think that I am trying to alarm you, for when I explain the many serious results of the cateless use of this feminine varity you will find that you have been unjust. When I saybeware of face powders, I mean be used careful of the kind of face powder you use, for there are some and I am say a large majority of those that are sold which will not only run your skin, but which, if often used, will lend to for more serious results-skin diseases certainly, and most probably paratysis of some of the muscles of your face.

. . .

This fact has been known to the medical world for a long time, but the evil was first brought more prominently before the world at a meeting of unirdressessing Paris. They made an investigation of the various kinds of face powder in use, and their discoveries were of so Startling a nature that they even went so far as to urge the legislature to take action in order to stop the abuses in existence. This fact brought the subject more prominently before these in the United States, Who were interested in the subject, and now, the crime of the chemist is an open secret, and any person foolish chough to rain their health, after a word of warrone, does so with the full knowledge of the

The powders used in "the good old

were made, for the most part, out of powdered rice, but now it is found that the great majority are only a composition of white lead, starch, and alabaster. Many, if not all of these powders, are rendered expensive, and incidentally at-tractive, owing to their being doctored up with a variety of performes, such as oris attar of rose, bergamot, orange essence, and others of a like character. The metallic ingredients to be found are usually carbonate of bismuth, white lead, and arsenic, and the frequency with which paralysis of the muscles follows the use of white lead is so well known as to make it scarcely necessary for me to dwell upon the subject. And arsenic is certainly no less injurious. The idea that the deadly drug is good for the skin is one of the gravest of mistakes, only recently a very dear friend of name lost her little baby, poisoned by the use of "riolet powder, which contained 38 per cent of white arsenic. I would tell you the obcumulances of this case, were they not frought with such sad recollections. It is also off record that a number of children were recently poisoned in France in the mannier

Now, to using powder always be sure that it is pure. And this may usually be accom-pitshed by buying the cheapest kind in the market. Never mind the perfume. If you sh the odor wipe your face over with a perfumed cloth before you apply your pow-der and you will get the desired result. Of the various kinds of powder I must leave you to judge for yourself. If you follow my example you will make your own out of pure powdered rice or chalk

If you could only have been at my sid when I inspected a number of new gowns that is friend of more has Just brought hi from Paris I am sore the slight spark of envy you possess would have developed into a large-sized flame. They were all marvels of beauty My friend is noted for her good taste, and under no circumstances will ever wear anything that is not the very latest style, and having a purse long enough gratary her winns as the men, can it, and as of course, a most modern wardrobe. Her recent visit to the gay French capital was made with the express purpose of in-

less familiar in public places and convey-ances than in the Lospital ward itself. Noting all this, the superficial observer is naturally impressed with such evidence of the epidemic of self-sacrificing de-votion, that seems to have so largely in ectedable ) Onlig and ther or good coand presentable appearance within recent cting and securing the latest models

id in this way she spent two weeks in

The first of the gowns I inspected was

by way of trimming, arranged in deep

Vandyke points, the bands being about a

quarter of a yard apart and eneming the

skirt in a Lorizontal direction. The hodice

is not like anything I ever saw before. It has a deep corselet of jeweled passemen

terie on cream satin, small emeralds re-pealing the green of the cloth surrounded

by a mass of tiny brilliants and silver se-quins. Sequins, by the way, are becoming

daily more fashionable. But to continue with the gown. Below the jeweled corse-let there are some quant little basques

of cloth bordered with chinchilla, while

above there is a cloth bolero, very trimly cut and edged with chinchilla. Around the armboles are bands of soft gray fur, while

epaulettes of plain cloth, and very full, are of a somewhat different shade of green

The sleeves fit quite tighty from the shoulder to the wrist, a sure warning that the

day of the balloon sleeve is over. The cen ter of the frost of the bodiec is finished

in the daintiest manner imaginable, with a

bow of white satin at the throat and a

jabot of fine cream lace, a second bow of the satin being placed where the jabot ends. Altogether the composition is a

masterpiece and makes a superb tollette for a woman with dignified carriage. I

suppose that I should look a "fright" in it, and I must confess that I found some

. . .

Another gown is made most effective by

the graceful use of astrakhan, the skirt being of supphire blue cloth, arranged in a series of graduated panels, each edged with

strips of far running from the waist to the

encircles the waist, the upper part of the

bodice being of chine silk, arranged in

signed to have the appearance of scattered

ornflower blossoms, and green leaves, on a

foundation of the paiest ten-rose yellow. Strange to say, there is nothing but the

nost perfect harmony in these shades. The dainty bodice is half concealed under a

double botero of dark blue cloth, each

onave being edged with astraktan, and

cut into a sharp point. The sleeves are

points like the bolero, and edged with a

The tailor-made gown of the collection

of nut-brown cloth has a skirt that fits closely to the figure from the waist to the

knees. It is trimmed just below the knees with three bands of sable, the furencircling

the skirt, and the bands being about six

nches apart. Below the bottom row of

fur is piaced a full deep flounce of brown cloth, which sets off a pretty foot in a most

harming manner. The bodice is made in

tight-fitting shape, with short, full

asques bordered with sable, and neatly

out cloth revers edged with sable, and

urned back to show a waistcost of Louis

Seize brocade, the floral designs being worked out in small silver sequins. This

is a model that will suit almost any kind of figure, and it is a particularly

There were also two lovely princess

dresses. Now a princess gown is one of the most perfect styles of dress, if there

is a perfect figure underneath, or if a figure

naturally angular and thin, to my mind is a perfect at omination. We, in America,

hings, and Dame Fashion allows us to

dress accordingly, as long as we keep within range of the leading style. The

styles of princess robe is being carried over into the summer gowns, and for

those who can wear them I cannot recon-

Of the suggesting of fresh fields of femi-

nine activity, there is nowadays to end Almost every week seems to bring with

if the recommendation of some new employ

ment for women. As yet, however, no on

has succeeded in proposing anything of the

kind that has threatened the supremary

nurse continues to hold in the affections of the woman "with a mission."

which the avocation of the professional

mend anything prettier.

an be made shapely by judicious pudding, but such a garment on a woman who is

smart-looking model.

tiny strip of fur.

teep tucks, running borizontairs.

A beep band of dark blue velvet

comfort in the thought.

Unless a misnogynist by temperament any discount should be allowed for the

## actureaque habit are becoming hardly Marriage Tangles

(From the New York Herald.)
One of the most important pieces of legislation contemplated is the reconstruction of the marriage laws to conform with the needs of the time. The abuses which have been possible, legally and otherwise, by the

graphical dominions of the United States excepting Alaska, are so radically different in many instances, and this difference is so imperfectly understood throughout the country, that these novel and embarrassine controversies growing out of matrimonial entanglements result as a necessary consequence of systems so complex and varied, and concerning which, though the subject has been widely discussed, no legislative efconstruction put upon common law by ju-dicial decisions, have made it necessary in has thus far been accomplished. Since every

been upheld as being marriages, but else where, because they are polygamous and allow divorce or repudiation at will, they have not been treated as marriages at all. In some States certain races are under

disability to intermarry, which is not the case elsewhere. In one State a license law prevails, in another none. The pro-hibited degrees vary from the Indiana strictness to the New York laxity. In causes for divorce, they vary from the prohibition of all divorce in South Carolina, or from the strictures of New York



A Southern Woman Who Complained to Grant.

She Liked the Conestoga Horses That Lee Brought Back From His Campaign in Pennsylvania.

Gen. Horace Porter gives many amusing pictures of army life in his series of papers on "Campaigning with Grant," now running in the Century. He tells the following story of the campaign on the North Anna in the February Century: When Frecrossed the river and returned to headquarters in the evening I found Gen. Grant sitting in front of his tent, smoking a cigar and anxious to lear the report as to the extent of the damage to the railroad. About the time I finished relating to him what had been accomplished, an old woman who occupied a small house nearby strolled over to headquarters, apparently bent woon having a friendly chat with the commander of the Yankee armies. The number of questions she asked showed that she was not incking of curiosity which is supposed to be com-mon to her sex. She wore an old-fashioned calico dress about six inches too short, with the siegves rolled up to the elbows. She had a nose so sharp that it looked as if it had ocen caught in the crack of a door, and so gray eyes that twinkled and anapped as

she spoke. She began by nodding a familiar "How do you do?" to the general, and saying in a voice which squeaked like the high notes of an E flat clarioust with a soft rest. "I believe you command all these h'yan Yan-kees that are comin' down h'yah and cavortin' round over this whole section of country." The general bowed an assent. and she continued: "I'm powerful glad Gen Lee has been lickin' you all from the Rapidan ci'ah down h'yah, and that now he's got you jes' wh'ah he wants you."

Then she drew up a comp-chair along-side the general, seated herself on it, and finding that her remarks seemed to be recrived good naturelly, grew still more familiar, and went on to say: "Yes, and afo' long Lee'll be a-chasin' you-all up through Pennsylvany ag'in. Was you up than in Pennsylvany when he got aftan you all list summer?" The general had great difficulty in keeping his face straight as he replies: "Well, no. I wasn't there myself. I had ome business in another direction." He did not explain to her that Vicksburg was at that time communding conething of his attention. Said she "I notice our toys got away with lots of 'em Cobestona horses up than, and they brought lots of 'em back with 'em. We've got a pretty good show of 'em round this section of country, and they're jes the test draft-horses you ever men. Hope the Loys'll get up than og'in soon, and bring back some more of 'em."

The general kept on smoking his cigar, and was greatly amused by the conversation. After a little while the woman went back to her house, but returned later, and said "See h'yah. I'm all alene in my house, and I am kinder skeered. I expect them Yankee soldiers of yourn'll steal everything I have and murder me are morning, if you don't give me some protec-tion." "Oh," replied the general, "we'll see that you are not hurt." and turning to Licut bunn of the staff, he said "Bunu, you had better go and stay in the old lady's house tonight. You can probably make yourself more comfortable there than n camp, anyhow; and I don't want her to

Down isslowed the old woman rather reha tantly to her house, and played guardian angel to her till the next morning.

Byron as a Lady Killer, at a lady-killer Byron was is witnessed by this extract from the lately published Jermyn letters: "Lasly caro-line Lamb is now enamored with Lord Byron and has, it seems, forehere the fash-ionable Business of Waltzin because he disapproved of it. A few nights since, at a ball at Lady Heathcote's she was overheard askin Lord Byron to Let her Waltz. His reply was that it was indifferent to Him what she did, and his Last answer to a whisper was. Then take the knife.' This was passed at Supper and them into a Bed chamber, took a glass of water and smashed it to pieces in her Hand, by which means she was very much Cut; then in a moment produced a Knife and put it up to her throat. She was, however, stopped from doing serious Mis-chief, and they now say She is out of her

And Good for Mallory! One of the rich men of Jersey Eity is 'Mike" Mallory, a contractor. He has

Senses."

ought a fine carriage and pair. One of his friends who saw him driving the other day suggested that he should have a coat of arms on the carriage.

"No you see that mind on the wheels?" said the contractor, indignantly "I made me money out o' mud and stone, and mud's all the coat of arms I need."

What It Costs to Die, Testimony in a recent suit in a Pari-ourt developed the fact that a fashionable indertaker's charge for embalming the body of an American is \$600. The charge for embalming from Pedro was \$1,000, and



fact that the nurse's uniform sets off an the opinion of lawyers that the existing ttractive figure to very considerable adantage, and that the role of professional tering angel is not only effective in itself, but has compensations which may well suffice to commend it to some who are not upelled to its adoption by purely disintersted motives. The observer who is not opportunities of studying the modern "lady nurse" at close quarters, is obliged to regard her prevalence. and sometimes her method of sustaining he iteresting assumption with more quantified feelings. And the closer and more varied the xperience has been the stronger is likely to e the conviction that something is needed to be said about the little ways of the up to datesickroom ministrant, and the motive by winch she is too often actuated.

There is nothing to prevent the proessional marse of the new order from being either a frivolous poseuse, animated by a nere craving for adventure, and for the consideration of which her status and her uniform command, orejsc a designing young voman, unscrupulously bent upon turn ig the unique advantages of her position to the best personal account. There is no enying that examples of both classes are sufficiently numerous. The airs and graces of the self-conscious young trained naise, who assumes control not merely of her pa-tient, but of the entire household, who delegates two-thirds of her legitimate du ties to the servants, and who does not hesitate to disparage and even improve upor be doctor's treatment, are endured too often, and, as a rule, with a too exemplary satience. But she, after all, is harmless in a comparison with the siren who deliberately sets herself to utilize the upon the susceptibility of the eligible patient it first" at the discovery that their sick om has been handed over to the guardiiship of a stranger of the superior sex out the cases are probably rare in which a oung and presentable nurse does no peedity succeed in combating any such tied coyness, and in rendering her preence, first, agreeable, and finally indisconsuble to the patient. He may even be torgiven in his hour of weakness if he comes to regard the devoted ministrations of his attractive nurse as the one compenive circumstance in connection with the iliness that has laid him low. This state of mind necessarily affords unrivalled opportunities to the certified sin his bedside for the furtherance of her designs; and that she well understands low to avail herself of them, has been proved in not a few instances, the details of which have been sired lately in the daily press. Of the other peculiarities of nurse, patients in nospatas are often elequent. Etincielle.

Perhaps He Couldn't Write It. "I'd like to know who is sending me these aronymous letters," said the head of the firm.

Indianapolis Journal.

"And fwat's that?" asked the porter. "A letter without any signature, of course This makes the third one I have received n two weeks."
"Perhaps," said Mike, "perhaps the poor man cannot write his name at all."-

statutes should be more stringent in their

provisions concerning the marriage con

Assemblyman Austin, of New York, is at work preparing the draft of a bill with this in view. It will probably be pre sented early in the session, and the presen indications are that it will be made a Re-poblican measure and will therefore be come a law. It is proposed to amend at least ten sections of the existing statute. so that it will bereafter be necessary t secure a license before the ceremony of marriage can be performed in this State The main intention is to prevent the evils arising from common law marriages, and a certain class of will contests. Property rights will thus be protected if the law of amended. The amendments will be fram ed so as not to interfere with the legitimacy of children. According to the plan in contemplation, it will be illegal to perform the marriage ceremony without the prescribed State license, and all such marriage must be reported to the State Board of Health within five days, a fine being pro vided as a penalty in case of failure to co ply with this provision. The record of marriages will be kept in the bureau of vital statistics and in the archives of th State Board of Health, and thus will fur nish a valuable means of reference,

"In the cases of what are known as common law marriages it is intended that no such compact shall be legal un less the parties appear before a justice of the peace and declare their intention which becomes a matter of record. Other details are under consideration, with the object of framing the proposed statute so as to fully meet the needs of the complex

situation."

This quotation from the files of a recent law publication will explain the reason for the following article. That the State of New York needs a revision of her marriage laws is more astonish ing than the well-known fact of the cry ing necessity for such revision in many of the other States. We cry out against divorce, but, as one eminent jurist pertinently remarked, "Take care of the marriage laws and the divorce cases will take care of themselves." A laxity in marriage laws begets a laxity in divorce laws.

William L, Snyder, in a work called "The Geography of Marriage," makes the following assertion:

"It is a remarkable fact that, not withstanding the vital importance which attaches to the marriage contract, the rules of law which govern it are con flicting and contradictory and lack uni-formity and harmony to a degree unknown in connection with any other species of contract. Every country, every State, in view of its political se ereignty, prescribes the rules which shall prevail within its borders as to social order and domestic life. The law of marriage in England differs radically from that which prevails in Ireland. In the United States every State and every Territory enacts its own peculiar code of laws on the subject of marriage and divorce, and these are so varied and diverse as to give rise to eming interminable jumble and complication.

"The many systems which prevail in thirty-eight States, nine Territories and, souri, after some hesitation, they have enough to display a wide-draped waist- the bodice.

1. Princess gown of blue figured mous-seline de l'Inde over silk. Lace yoke and lower part of sleeves. The ribbon over the ribbon at neck and waist. Large pearl

> obligations are as diverse and varied as the geography of the world. "It is apparent from these observation that, in order to determine whether a mar-riage is valid, or whether in view of a subsequent marriage the first marriage has been dissolved; in order to ascertain whether offspring are legitimate, whether property rights attach, whether the crims nal statutes for the nunishment of bleam or polygamy have been violated, the first and essential inquiry must involve a question of geography; Where, in what State try, was the marriage contract, or in what locality was it sought to be dissolved? Questions of sentiment give way to quesons of geography in solving matrim problems and in determining the rights which pertain to the matrimonial state A well-known lawyer once put three

questions to the assembled guests at a large dinner party. There were between twenty-five and thirty persons present, and though he received replies from every one, not one was correct in every respect. The questions were these

"What is the least service or ceremon required in the State you live in to con stitute a marriage?

"What is the youngest age at which a out regard to the parents' consent? "What are the degrees of relationship within which marriages are prohibit

"Try this for yourself," he said. "Ask the first half-dozen people you meet, write down their answers, and you will probably be amused and astonished at the diverse ideas on these matters. But all these good people are supposed to know the law and govern themselves by it. The replies made to me were such that more than half of those who answered might commit bigamy and not know that they were breaking the law They thought they could absolutely controf their children's marriages, when they had no legal power. They imagined the law to be more strict in the matte of probibited degrees than it is. How can we ever reform our bad laws until the 'general reader' will understand their badness? Prople must know the facts before they will be ready to co operate for an improvement. Most peo-ple find it almost impossible to be in terested in 'dry statistics,' yet it is not dry to learn how young was the most youthful bride in their State,"

Since, therefore, marriage find divorce are regulated not by national law, uni form throughout the whole country, but by State laws, we have as many dif ferent sets of laws as there are differ ent States or organized Territories. The strictness or laxity varies according to the latitude and longitude. One State will be strict in one matter and lax in another. The question, "What ceremony is necessary to make a valid marriage? can be answered in ways which vary from the strictness of Maryland to the laxity of New York; or, perhaps it be better to say, "to the laxity of Indian Territory or Alaska," for the decision as to Indian unions vary greatly: In Mis-

State, Territory and country has legislated to the laxity of Washington State. In independently on these important subjects short, we have chaos. the rules with regard to marital rights and There is a large group of States in which the law is well settled that no ceremony at all is required. People marry themseives and need no officiant. They

need no witnesses, although it may some times be hard to prove the marriage with out them. Still, they are rather convenlences to establish the fact than necessitie to make the union. These points have not all been affirmatively held in every State but the general principles of the "Scotch law of marriage" have been established in half of our States.

It seems to be a fact that the only thinessary to constitute marriage in Ne York and the other States following the ame policy is mutual consent, and that s not always necessary even. It strikes ne as moustrons that the State should hold to be married persons those who, in point of fact, did not mean to marry each other or do not know that they are married that the State should force into nutrimony tions who never consented and who are unwilling to marry.



3. Theater tollette of lavender cloth with gold embroidered brocade bodice. This entirely novel design has the upper portion cut in bolero shape and short

band of lavender satin. The puffs on the mediaeval sleeves are of satin to match also the pleated ruff supporting the Eliza bothan frill around the neck. Pleated say fills up the square openings at the top of



1. Evening gown of black and white striped silk with a floral pattern in white meandering down each stripe. The bodice has a vest of reseate silk, lightly draped with lisse, studded with aliver sequire, and over each shoulder is a feld of resent velvet, tied at the top into a bow-

2. Evening dress of pale pink net over palest pink satin, trimmed with frills, edged with Valenciennes lace. The bodice is made of pleated net and trimmed with the frills and lace again, tied with ribbon. It is soft and dainty to a degree.